REMARKS

Claims 1-15 are pending in the application. Claims 1-15 are rejected.

The title has been objected to. The title as proposed a title on page 2, item no. 2. has been adapted.

The specification has been amended to correct a typographical error. No new matter is entered.

Claims 1, 6, 7, 9, 14 and 15 are objected to. These claims have been changed as proposed by the Examiner

Claims 1, 2 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Yoshida et al. (Yoshida).

Yoshida describes sending a control frame with four time slots from the base station to the terminal. The terminal responds to the control frame and the base station may determine the time difference or time delay between transmission and reception by measuring an expected receipt of the corresponding time slot with the actual receipt of the beginning of the information. The time delay is then transferred to the personal station which uses it to compensate for the transmission distance time delay located between the base station and the personal station (column 6, lines 31-37).

However Yoshida only measures using one time slot which corresponds to the terminal. It is the difference between the time from when the data in the time slot should have been received and the actual start of receiving the data within the one time slot. Yoshida only suggests that this can occur within the one time slot and it's guard bits (Col. 7, lines 1-7). The

guard bits are contained within each of Yoshida's time slots (Col. 6, lines 64-47). Otherwise the data will be corrupted (Col. 7, lines 5-7).

The Yoshida does not describe the continuously allocating time slots in a frame to generate a continuous time slot. Fig. 3A of Yoshida shows four communication slots located with the communications frame. However nowhere does Yoshida suggest combining these time slots to form a continuous time slot. Therefore the features of applicant's claims are not inherent to Yoshida.

Applicant's claims 1-8 include the features of a propagation information calculation device including continuous time slot allocating means for allocating to a terminal unit more than one transmit time slot and more than one receive time slot in a frame to generate a continuous transmit time slot and a continuous receive time slot for the terminal unit.

Nowhere does Yoshida suggest allocating to a terminal unit more than one transmit time slot and more than one receive time slot in a frame to generate a continuous transmit time slot and a continuous receive time slot for the terminal unit.

Applicant further claims communicating with the terminal unit during a period of the continuous time slot to calculate propagation information about radio wave propagation between a radio base station and the terminal unit.

Yoshida does not suggest the period of the continuous time slot and therefore it is not inherent in Yoshida that communications with the terminal is performed during this period. Yoshida teaches

For at least the reasons set forth above it is respectfully submitted claims 1, 2 and 5-8 are in condition for allowance.

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida. For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted claims 3 and 4 are likewise in condition for allowance because they depend from claim 1 and because they each recite additional features.

Claims 9-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Goldman (U.S. 6,016,322). Goldman describes a system where a mobile and a base station each include a GPS receiver. The exact location of a mobile station and a base station are determined using the GPS or other positioning system. The positions are exchanged.

Each of the mobile and the base calculates a time delay and adjusts it transmit timing. "A transmitting station uses the GPS position of the receiving station to determine the time delay for transmitting a message to a receiving station" (col. 5, lines 21-29). Specifically this is different because in applicant's claimed invention, the base station is not adjusting the time of transmission. In the prior art reference the adjusting of the base station is described in Fig. 7C and starting at col. 6 line 55.

Therefore Goldman adjusts both transmit in the base station and the mobile station whereas applicant makes a different calculation and makes an adjustment in the mobile station which accounts for the propagation in both the uplink and downlink.

Applicant's claimed invention provides: calculating, based on the base station location information and the terminal location information, uplink and downlink propagation information about radio wave propagation between the radio base station and the terminal unit; calculating, based on the uplink and downlink propagation information, transmission timing for a signal to be transmitted from the terminal unit to the radio base station.

This is a distinct advantage over the prior art since applicant does not have to send the mobile station location information to the base station as is taught and required by the prior art.

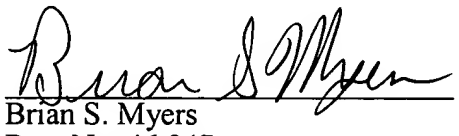
These features of applicant's claimed invention is supported by at least page 20 starting at line 9.

For at least the reasons set forth above it is respectfully submitted claims 9-15 are in condition for allowance which action is requested.

In view of the remarks set forth above, this application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested. However, if for any reason the Examiner should consider this application not to be in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number listed below prior to issuing a further Action.

Any fee due with this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1290.

Respectfully submitted,



Brian S. Myers
Reg. No. 46,947

CUSTOMER NUMBER 026304

Katten Muchin Zavis Rosenman
575 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022-2585
(212) 940-8703
Docket No.: FUJR 16.535 (100794-11342)
BSM:fd